

Truman Remains Coy On Intentions; Denies He's Tired of Job

By Joseph A. Fox

President Truman is still coy about his political plans—but he has squelched the recurrent rumor that the cares of office have got him down, and that he is looking for broad fair deal shoulders to take over the burden.

In a brisk 20-minute news conference exchange late yesterday, the President reacted to reports that he would like to retire and relax by grinning broadly and asserting that he isn't tired.

About that story that he would welcome relief from the cares of the presidency, Mr. Truman said simply that any one sitting back in that office of his, with all its responsibilities, at times thinks he would like to leave. It is the most strenuous job in the world, he added, and difficult to do creditably.

But he likes politics—has for nearly 30 years—and has never told any one either that he expected to quit or expected to stick around.

Under pressure, Mr. Truman finally conceded that he might announce his plans before April 29, the last day for filing in the Missouri primary, when a reporter asked him about that possibility.

That date has no particular significance, so far as Mr. Truman is concerned, unless he should decide to campaign for his old Senate seat. But when that particular angle came up in the conference, the President displayed no more noticeable enthusiasm than he had earlier when discussing a couple of other Democratic presidential possibilities.

Some congressional sources thought that Mr. Truman only used the April date in a further effort to confuse the guessers. However, according to the Associated Press, one view was that the Senate idea couldn't be brushed aside.

When the President was asked for an opinion of Senator C. W. Stevenson, who has gone into the Illinois primary with the announcement that he will seek the Democratic presidential nomination regardless of what Mr. Truman might do, the Chief Executive said the "crime" of a nice fellow and a good Senator.

The President also disclaimed any responsibility for the "trial balloons" that have been sent up recently in behalf of Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, who has been reported to be looked on favorably by the White House.

Under questioning the President said Gov. Stevenson would be a good candidate just as would any other Democrat, because it runs in the blood.

Asked if he had invited Gov. Stevenson to the Blair House Tuesday night for the brief conference they held, President Truman said the Governor came to Washington on behalf of mine-safety legislation and was invited to call, as is customary.

Asked about reports that he might seek to return to the Senate, the President said he had a lot of time to make up his mind, if he decided to contest for the seat of Senator Kem, Republican.

He declined to say if he would run for the Senate if he quit the presidency.

A reporter commented that he was leaving the door open on that one, and the President responded easily that in politics, the door is always open.

Politics is the great American sport, the President soliloquized, better than baseball, football or basketball. Recalling his years on the ball, he said, Mr. Truman said he had never been elected to any office he wanted, except in 1948. That was the year of his upset victory in the presidential race.

After President Truman disclosed he probably would bare his plans by late April, a reporter said that Democratic leaders leaving the White House all were saying they looked on the President as the strongest possible candidate, and asked Mr. Truman if he did not think that the strongest candidate should make the race.

Mr. Truman said he wants the Democrats to have a candidate who will win, adding that it would be terrible if a Republican were to be elected.

I Led Three Lives Communist Cell Revived in Massachusetts; Comrades Almost Catch Real FBI Agent

By Herbert A. Philbrick

Chapter VI.
Rebuilding the Wakefield Cell.

The old elm shrouded midnight secrets. Strangers passed under its whispering leaves late at night and slipped up the steps into the old Parker house in Wakefield—the town's new headquarters for Communist conspiracy.

Comrades Johnson and Collier called at the house not long after we were settled. They had instructions from the Boston district.

Gus Johnson—whose name was the cause of Hal Leary's surprise—was a hulking, florid Swede with a thick accent which was usually made even less coherent by the cheap whisky he dumped into his iron belly. He was amiable enough some of the time, but stupid, and a confirmed Bolshevik of the roughhouse school.

Collier was bookish, thin, sullen and unhealthy. He rarely drank, but chain-smoked cigarettes and his gait had the pallor of ash. Frank had a deep appreciation of literature and a large library, the most complete private Marxist library I ever encountered.

Insisted on Secrecy.

The two comrades were, I thought, unduly insistent upon the deepest secrecy.

I inquired through outside sources and found out why. Two years before, Wakefield had a Red hunt, inspired—it fitted so perfectly that it was laughable—by Mrs. Johnson. The lady was as rabidly anti-Communist as Gus was Communist.

She marched straight to the police and delivered an expose. Mrs. Johnson named names of party stalwarts in Wakefield—two teachers in the public schools and two ministers among them. The American League seized on the disclosure with vigilante ardor. Torchlight parades were held around the houses of those named by Mrs. Johnson. Insults and threats were hurled. Some of the victims fled town. The party cell was shattered.

Collier, Johnson and I had a list of some 14 persons in Wakefield who were still listed on party rolls. Frank and Gus knew most of them and undertook to make the contacts.

Members Collect Quietly.

A half hour before the first meeting there was a knock at the front door and a figure silently melted into the shadows of my living room. A few minutes later, another, then another. One or two came in by the side door. No more than a single member arrived at any one time. The session was desultory, primarily devoted to the speech (with Gus in remarkably good control of his accents and his party fervor) the collection of dues and arrangements for further sessions which were promised to start.

Eva sat through it all in a big wing chair, nervously twining and winding a piece of string in her fingers. When the meeting broke up, the arrival process was put into action in reverse. One by one, at intervals of several minutes, they slipped out the door into the night, walking briskly away, keeping to the shadows.

The precautions were thorough enough to prevent neighborhood detection of the cell headquarters. I also took precautions of my own. After the meeting I trudged up the stairs, climbed a narrow stairway to the unfinished attic, picked my way across the open beams to the end of the room where stood a huge cedar chest.

Secret Operative Unit.

I reached for a concealed latch, swung the entire closet outward on its heavy hinges, and passed through the false end wall of the closet into the room where I hid. Here, in the room with wild, dark screened by the big elm, compactly equipped with typewriter, dictating machine, photographic equipment, I filed my report to the bureau.

I attended cell meetings of different types—educational, cultural, social—in many different localities. There were sessions at Nat Mills' apartment in Boston. The identity of more and more Communists was revealed to me. I branched out into communities like Brookline and Dorchester.

One unusual series of gatherings was held in a sumptuous apartment near the Harvard yard—their apparent purpose, to make available to select Harvard men a place for entertainment, liquor and the companionship of well-groomed, sophisticated young Communist girls. Eva and I went to several parties there, where the affluence was tastefully displayed and controlled, the liquor flowed freely, and political "generalism" was leavened with sophistry, popular music for connoisseurs of jazz and the comforts of deep sofas.

Billed as Baptist Leader.

Billed always by the party as a Baptist youth leader—the reason for the comrades' interest in my church activities—I was kept busy in front organizations, especially in the effort to gain control over the Youth for Victory Council.

My professional acquaintances, through my job with Harry Waters and the M. & P. Theaters, were immensely useful to the party. For the most part they were motion picture publicists, advertising men, newspaper writers and editors, and radio executives. Mr. Browning's office became the headquarters of the New England entertainment industry's War Activities Committee, with the primary task of promoting patriotic campaigns. Since the Communist Party at this time was so dedicated to the winning of the war, I was in a most advantageous position, for the party and for the FBI.

I was able to secure free radio time for the Youth for Victory group; I wrote radio scripts, prepared news releases under party direction, secured the assistance of the Office of War Information in some of the Communist campaigns, and served on the editorial board of The Youth for Victory News. I organized and staged rallies and fund-raising dinners. So thoroughly respectable was my front that at one big Communist-

sponsored rally—without the Communist label, of course—I was able to obtain the services of a snappy Catholic Youth Organization band.

Close Call for Agent.

Hal Leary paid a call at the house, just to find out how things were going on the domestic scene. There came a knock at the front door. I glanced at Hal, and Eva leaped to her feet. I went to the door and opened it to find Comrades Collier and Johnson in the entry. Effectively, and in a loud voice, I greeted them, while standing in the door as long as I could to bar their way.

When I could no longer delay their entry, I sauntered ahead of them, my heart in my throat, into the living room.

It was empty. Hal's hat was gone from the chair next to where he had been sitting. Eva came in through the dining room, wiping her hands on an apron she had quickly put on. "Good girl!" I said to her with a wink, and the half smile she returned told me that Hal had safely departed. She was more than usually warm in her greeting to Frank and Gus, who were both sullen and incurious.

We turned to a discussion of party affairs, and especially to the proposed dissolution of the Young Communist League which was then under active consideration.

New Organization Planned.

Now, in the summer and fall of 1943, the party was preparing for an unusual stroke—the abolition of the Young Communist League, and the substitution for it of what the party called "a new united anti-fascist youth organization."

In mid-October I received a call from Alice Gordon, Massachusetts State chairman of the Young Communist League, asking me to meet with her in a very important matter. "We want you to attend the New York convention," Alice told me at lunch. "You are going to be the State treasurer." I did not conceal my surprise—and pleasure—that I was to be slated as one of the five top leaders of the new organization when it came to Massachusetts. But I did not reveal my shock at her disclosure that the leadership of the new state group, as yet unnamed, was already firmly in Communist control.

"Don't Bollen," she told me—Bollen, a prominent Young Communist League and United Electrical Workers' organizer—"will be the chairman in the State." So this was the way the Young Communist League would "help" to establish a new, and ostensibly democratic, youth organization!

Friends Call at Home.

To my office on Friday, Eva explained that I was ill and could not be at work. The sickness plan almost trapped me.

While I was gone, Harry Browning, whose generosity was usually impulsive, assembled a large basket of fruit for my sick table, all done up in ribbons of the party paper. I gave it to my assistant, Eddie Alfano, and to his secretary, Vickie, and dispatched them to my house in his own car.

Eva, flushing in confusion, told them that I had been quite sick, and to get me out of the hubbub of the household, she had sent me away for a few days for a rest.

I talked to the bureau and they said by all means get to New York and cover the whole thing.

The Young Communist League was buried by 500 delegates from all over the United States at a special convention session Friday in New York's Manhattan Center. There was a speech by Earl Browder stressing the importance of the dissolution in terms of national unity, and there were no regrets, because every one on top at least recognized that it was just a maneuver to change the name.

In order not to jeopardize the status of the new group, I attended the New York Communist League meeting not as a delegate, but as an "observer."

Reds Openly Brazen.

On Saturday and Sunday, the same crowd presided at the birth of the new organization, American Youth for Democracy, in the basement auditorium of Mecca Temple of the Shrine. Communist domination of the organization meeting was openly brazen. There were by count 15 delegates from the Young Communist League, and only 176 from other youth organizations. It would have been heavily weighted in Communist favor in any event, but was even more so in view of the fact that some delegates, ostensibly representing non-Communist groups—I was there as a Baptist youth leader—were actually underground Communists.

Robert Thompson, Army hero, former national vice president of the Young Communist League, and a big wheel in the party, was "elected" national co-chairman of the AYD and Carl Ross, former New York State chairman of the league, was named executive secretary. Others on the slate of officers were well known to me, including "Comrade Bob" whom I had first met at the Kendall Green State convention of the YCL. He turned out to be William Robert McCarthy of Quincy, and he was elected secretary-treasurer of the new youth organization, representing a Boston shipbuilding union of which he was president.

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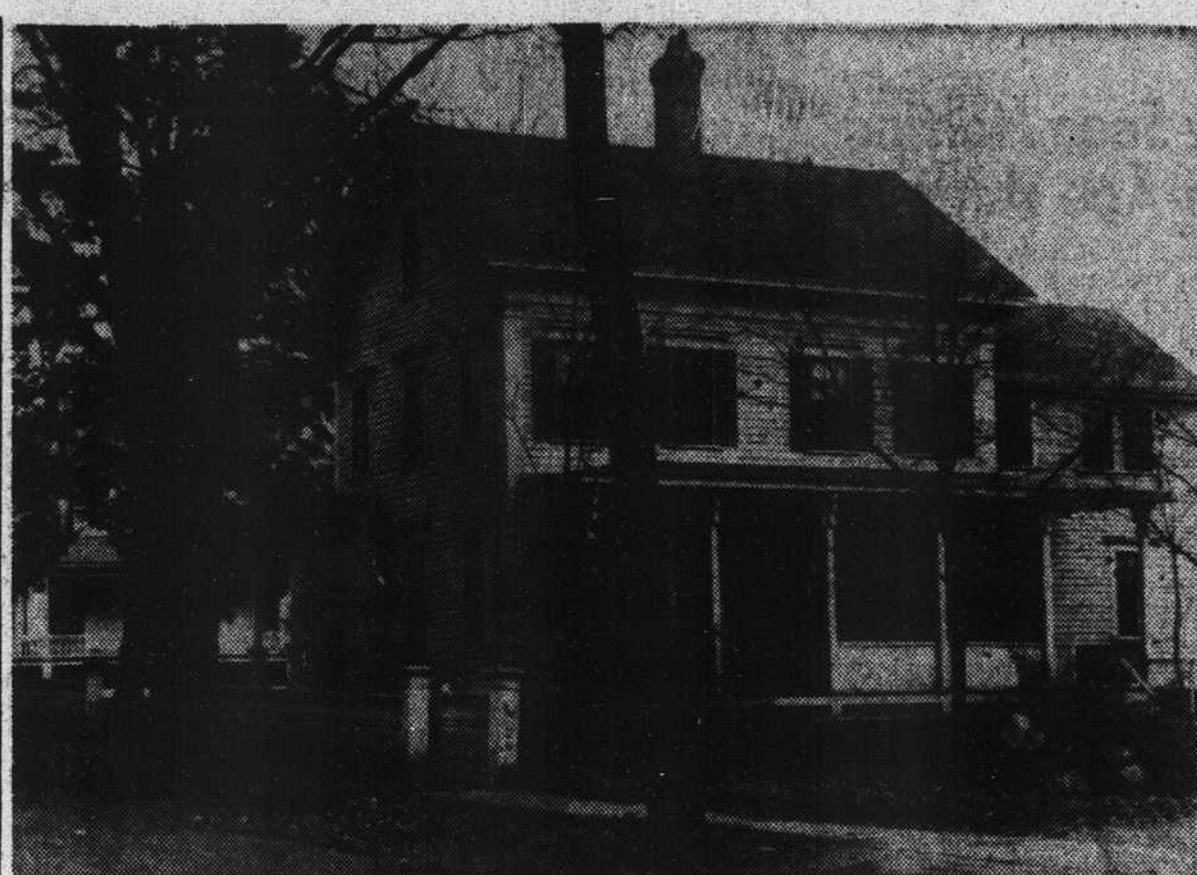
Sunday: I formally join the party.

Didn't See—Or Hear—a Lion

Maj. R. S. Capara, a veteran of 25 years radio directing in Britain, returned to London after an 11-months trailer trip through Africa, to report that he never saw or heard a lion.

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In 1942 the Philbrick family moved to this suburban house in Wakefield, near Boston. The great elm in front shrouded nocturnal meetings of a Red cell. The single window at the top front lit Mr. Philbrick's attic hideout, where behind a false wall he prepared written and photographic reports to the FBI.

U. S. Jets Shoot Down 10 MIGs Over Korea, 4 Others Are Hit

By the Associated Press

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 25.—American Sabre jet pilots today shot down 10 Red jets over North Korea in one of the biggest air tolls taken in the Korean war.

One other MIG probably was destroyed. At least three other Red planes were damaged.

American airmen fought four separate encounters with the Communist MIG-15s over Northwest Korea, the United States 8th Air Force said.

Five MIGs were blasted out of the sky in a racing dogfight late in the afternoon by Sabres of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing. Another Communist plane also was damaged in this fight.

Ground Forces Quiet.

Three more MIGs were bagged by 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing Sabre jets in another fight late in the day.

The other planes were accounted for in earlier battles.

New snow covered quiet ground fronts while the explosive jet war erupted in MIG alley.

There was no hint of how American planes fared. Under a new policy American air losses are announced only once a week.

In the rapid fire action Lt. Robert H. Moore of Houston, Tex., set one MIG-16 on fire and seconds later destroyed a second plane.

"It was so close to the second MIG that when I hit him he blew up right in my face," Lt. Moore said. "I flew right through his explosion which caused me to flame out." In other words, his "engine died."

Arlington Man Hits MIG.

Lt. Moore glided from nearly 30,000 feet down to 13,000 feet before he got his jet going again. He was credited with a probable for the first MIG. It happened in a fight this afternoon between 15 Sabres and 16 Russian-type jets which had just crossed the border from Manchuria.

The other jet was blown up in the same battle by Capt. Mose W. Gordon, Jr., Rome, Ga.

Lt. Ivan C. Kincheloe of Caspolsky, Mich., was credited with damaging a MIG in the afternoon battle, and Lt. Col. John B. England, Caruthersville, Mo., and Arlington, Va., was credited with hitting a Red jet in a morning fight.

On the ground a series of fights broke out along the western front between Allied patrols and Chinese units of about company size. The United States 8th Army described them as light engagements.

Limited actions also broke out in the snow-covered ridges of the east. The only specific action reported in a U. N. communique was a Communist probing attack by a force of Communists near the Punchbowl.

Bill Asks \$5,000 Aid For Mrs. Leslie Coffelt

Representative Canfield, Republican, of New Jersey, has introduced in the House a bill to pay \$5,000 to Mrs. Leslie Coffelt, widow of the White House policeman slain during the attempted assassination of President Truman November 1, 1950.

Mrs. Coffelt was eulogized by Mr. Canfield in a statement recommending passage of his bill. Relating the story of the tragedy at Blair House, the lawmaker said Mr. Coffelt, "there on a sidewalk which became a battlefield, gave his life to save the life of his commander-in-chief."

Mrs. Coffelt, who lives at 1915 North Wayne Street, Arlington, Va., was said by Mr. Canfield to have received voluntary contributions from several sources amounting to about \$5,000 and now has a pension of \$125 a month. But from the Government of the United States, he said she has received only a medal bestowed posthumously upon her brave husband.

Mrs. Coffelt is "too ill to seek employment," Mr. Canfield said, "and the pension is her only source of income."

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British Ambassador in Iran Is Named Envoy to Poland

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Sir Francis Shepherd, Britain's envoy to Iran since the Anglo-Iranian oil crisis exploded, was named Ambassador to Poland today.

The 59-year-old career diplomat will go to Warsaw to replace Ambassador Sir Charles Bateman, who is retiring.

No replacement of Ambassador rank is in sight for Iran. After Mr. Shepherd's departure from Tehran, the British Embassy there will be headed by Charge d'Affaires George H. Middleton.

Premier Mossadeq's government this week rejected Robert Hankey as new British Ambassador to Iran, because he had served in the country as first secretary of the British Embassy from 1942 to 1944. An Iranian spokesman said yesterday an envoy without previous experience in Iran would better facilitate a settlement of the British-Iranian dispute.

Allies Ask to Hold Up Korea Airfield Issue, Turn to Other Points

By the Associated Press

MUNSAI, Korea, Jan. 25.—Allied truce negotiators suggested today that the thorny question of airfield construction be set aside temporarily and staff officers start work immediately on other details of policing a Korean armistice.

Chinese Maj. Gen. Hsieh Fang promised to study the proposal and reply later. He did not say when.

"Basically, this is another effort of the U. N. command to achieve a realistic armistice as rapidly as possible," said Brig. Gen. William P. Nichols, Allied spokesman.

Reds Asked to Choose.

The issue of whether the Communists have the right to build and repair military airfields in North Korea during an armistice has deadlocked truce supervision negotiations since January 9.

Maj. Gen. Howard M. Turner asked the Reds today to choose one of three possible courses of action:

1. Continue subcommittee discussions while staff officers start work on points already agreed upon in principle.

2. Call a temporary recess until the staff officers complete their work.

3. Turn over the airfield issue to the staff officers for discussion after they agree on other points.

Further Problems Faced.

"We are willing to accept your recommendations as to which of the alternative actions the sub-delegates should pursue," Mr. Turner said. "We submit this course of action in a sincere desire to make progress in these negotiations and bring them to a successful conclusion in a minimum amount of time."

If the Communists accept one of the proposed courses of action, staff officers would face additional tough problems.

Rear Admiral R. E. Libby emerged from a stormy 2-hour and 40-minute session of the prisoner exchange subcommittee and reported no progress.

Both subcommittees agreed to meet again tomorrow.

Democrats Won't Play Politics With Defense, Truman Tells Parley

By the Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Jan. 25.—President Truman today sketched a peace, progress and prosperity program designed to win the November election but declared his party will not play politics with National Defense.

He said that "if anybody is to play politics with the welfare of this country, it will not be the Democratic Party."

His remarks were contained in a message to a 15-State Midwest Democratic Conference opening today.

"This year of 1953 will be a critical year in our struggle to achieve world peace," he said. "We are in the middle of a great national effort to build our defenses and help free nations to strengthen themselves. If we falter now or lose heart and turn aside from the program we have laid out for ourselves, we can fail."

Sent Letter to Chairman.

"My purpose in this election year—and I am sure the purpose of every loyal Democrat—is to make sure that the Democratic Party continues to work for the strength of our country and the welfare of our people," he added.

His message was in the form of a letter to Conference Chairman James C. Guigley of Nebraska.

It came amid speculation that Mr. Truman (1) will run for the Senate in Missouri at the end of his term, (2) is a candidate for re-election and (3) he wants to name his successor.

Out of this confusion one salient fact stood out: Lacking any other nominee they consider especially attractive, Midwest leaders want Mr. Truman to run again.

Predict Indorsement for Truman.

Three leaders of the Midwest meeting predicted the conference would go on record unanimously approving a resolution urging the President to seek another term.

Concurring in this prediction were Mr. Guigley, Jake More of Iowa, conference secretary, and Carl V. Rice, Kansas national committeeman.

On prosperity, regarded by most Democrats as their best campaign issue this year, Mr. Truman said in his letter to Mr. Guigley:

"I am proud of our party, because in my opinion, it has done more in recent years for this country than any party ever did in all our history."

Summarizes Issue.

His summary of the prosperity issue was as follows:

"The progressive policies of the Democratic Party have restored and maintained prosperity, strengthened our liberties, increased our incomes, and opened broader opportunities for all of us."

Democrats gathered here made no bones of the belief that Mr. Truman has stated the best sort of a program for the party to run on this year, whether the Republican nominee is Gen. Eisenhower or Senator Taft of Ohio.

Their argument was in essence: Who can beat the \$85 billion Federal spending budget and money in the pockets of every worker? It means contracts for manufacturers and employment for workers.

Secret Report on Bases In Spain Is Given State Department

By John A. Giles

A report which steers cautiously clear of the diplomatic perplexities involved in the actual bartering with Generalissimo Franco for Spanish bases has been turned over to the State Department by the Pentagon.

The secret report, it was learned today, is confined exclusively to purely military aspects such as (1) the desirable locations of United States sea and air facilities and (2) the military assistance requirements of Spain.

It was made by a three-man mission headed by Maj. Gen. James W. Spry of the Air Force which went to Spain last August and has been under close review by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Defense Department leaders.

Highways Badly Needed.

One of the most perplexing questions facing the mission and the military and defense leaders was to determine just where military aid stopped and economic aid—also sorely needed by Spain—began. This is particularly true with reference to communications such as highways, which in some sections of Spain are almost nonexistent.

President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill are reported to have discussed the Spanish question in their recent conferences, although the official communique made no reference to the subject.

These reports state that Mr. Churchill had no objections to this country helping the Franco regime, and this is certainly indicated by the fact that the Pentagon, which has sat on the Spry reports for some time and refused to even mention the subject, has now forwarded it to the State Department.

Arms Shipment Plans Pushed.

Meanwhile, plans are being completed for starting shipments of arms to Spain under the \$100 million authorized by Congress at its last session for economic, technical and military assistance.

However, the fund would not cover some of the major expenses involved in constructing or improving Spanish bases for use by American air and sea forces.

The air bases—designed to accommodate modern jet aircraft and big bombers—would necessarily have to be constructed in toto. Existing airbases in Spain are too small.

Two Possible Naval Bases.

The naval part of the program would be concerned essentially with improvement of existing facilities. Speculation has mentioned among possible bases, the ports of Cadix, on the Atlantic northwest of Spain's Gibraltar, and Barcelona on the Bay of Biscay.

The Navy, starting with the late Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, has looked on Spanish bases as most desirable and useful. It also has made evident that it can operate its Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean entirely independent of shore bases in the area. In five years that fleet, now composed of some 30 ships, has operated entirely by the supply-at-sea method.

Unsegregated Miamians To Hear Marian Anderson

By the Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 25.—The noted Negro contralto, Marian Anderson, will sing before a non-segregated audience in the county auditorium here tonight.

W. O. Perry, head of a Negro group sponsoring the concert, said the county commissioners agreed there would be no objections to selling seats on a non-segregated basis as long as white purchasers knew about it.

Miss Anderson sang before a non-segregated audience Wednesday night at Jacksonville, but money was refunded on 250 tickets sold to white persons after the Duval County armory council informed the sponsors it could not authorize a mixed audience. Between 100 and 200 white persons, however, were in the audience of 2,000.

California Communists Withdraw Suit Against Series by Philbrick

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—Attorneys for 16 California Communist Party leaders have dropped their attempt to stop publication of an expose in the Los Angeles Times.

Trial of the defendants will begin February 1.

The defense attorneys withdrew their injunction suit against the newspaper yesterday, telling the court they didn't know where to draw the line between the First and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution.

(The First guarantees freedom of press, the Sixth right to impartial trial.)

"If one section of the Constitution must give way to another," said Attorney A. L. Wirin, spokesman for the defense battery, "the Sixth Amendment should give way to the First."

Federal Judge William C. Mathes dismissed the petition, although he later told Wirin he didn't agree freedom of the press was more important than the right to an impartial trial.

However, when defense attorneys again sought to get the trial postponed, on the grounds the articles by Herbert A. Philbrick would influence jurors, Judge Mathes ruled against a delay.

"I think we have just as good a chance to get a fair and impartial jury now as we would have at any future date," the judge declared.

The suit against the Times had charged publication of Mr. Philbrick's articles was detrimental to a fair trial for the 16 defendants.

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BOOK—Dreiser's "The Financier" downtown shopping district. Wed. Jan. 27. Reward. AD. 0773.
BOXER, grindle, male, white blaze on face, all-white feet, answers to name "Artie". 14 lbs. 10 oz. Parkwood, n.w. Reward. TU. 0575.
BROWN and white Cocker and Spitz: 9 mos. old, female. Answers to name of "Patsy". Vio. Silver Spring. Child's pet. \$H. 4080.
COCKER SPANIEL, black, male, named "Toby". Reward. JO. 5-2723.
COCKER SPANIEL, male, honey colored, 9 mos. "Samson", enormous, sweet, and collar, no tag. Vio. Silver Spring. Child's pet. Reward. OV. 1454.
COLLIE, male, tri-color, mostly black, Whiston area. 10 mos. old. Reward. \$2